

# SOME SORT OF COALITION MUST PRECEDE PERMANENT PEACE IN MEXICO

(BY H. D. S.)

OF COURSE the United States government is not neutral in relation to Mexican affairs and has never seriously pretended to be. The Washington government has always shown a disposition to pick favorites among Mexican factions and give them its moral and sometimes active support while undertaking to block their opponents.

It will help to a clearer understanding of our international policy if this idea be firmly grasped by Mexicans and Americans alike. Washington will not support any government not to the personal liking of the administration, and will not hesitate to block the plans of any faction to which it objects.

Any movement with which Gen. Huerta is known or believed to have anything to do will incur the hostility of the Washington administration for that reason if for no other. This is a simple fact, not an expression of opinion.

There is every reason to believe that Gen. Huerta and his associates have definitely contemplated some action in Mexico. The Washington government virtually tells Gen. Huerta that he may not return to his own country. But the American government will not go so far as to hold him by force unless upon conviction under the forms of law, when it is conceivable that he and others of his group might be imprisoned.

The Washington administration that no adjustment of Mexican internal affairs can be safe and permanent that does not involve some recognition and participation of the so-called "cientifico" element. The control of that element is for the time broken; but it cannot be permanently banished or dispossessed of its property, personal and political rights in the republic.

Before affairs in Mexico can settle down, there must be some sort of coalition among the less radical element of the revolutionists and the less offensive element of the "cientificos." Mexican political leaders and thinkers talk a good deal about the necessity and wisdom of building up a "middle class" in Mexico, which shall rule. This cannot be successfully brought about unless some means can be found to enlist the support of the professional, industrial, and land owning class that exists and has always existed outside of the "hereditary governing class" that Mexico has definitely repudiated.

During the heat of the revolutionary period, many of the radical element seem to have forgotten that a strong movement against the excesses of the Diaz regime had begun long before Madero or Carranza was heard of. The militant revolutionists really took advantage of a situation that had already been created for them. But they quickly repudiated the men who had already started the "peaceable revolution" which so long ago as 1908 and 1909 was under fair headway with excellent prospects of success.

A return of sanity to Mexico will be indicated by the signs of a disposition on the part of militant revolutionists to take counsel with some of the leaders of the

older movement—the men who objected to Diaz's last candidacy and who bitterly but peaceably opposed Corral. Some of these men are well trained and widely experienced, highly educated and in actual touch with modern Mexico; they remained in outward harmony with the Diaz government until they could stand it no longer, and then they broke with it, but did not take up arms against their own country, as these later revolutionists have done. These men are entitled to some consideration in any readjustment that may be planned, and their participation will make for stability, respectability, and international prestige.

Mexico must find the road to something like real "party government" before she can hope to recover. Before the Madero revolution began there were clear signs of a tendency in that direction. More and more, some six to eight years ago, the writings and speeches of real leaders were emphasizing the necessity of getting away from the old idea of strictly personal allegiance, and adopting party programs which should not be dependent on purely personal leadership.

But the effect of the continuing revolutions and counter revolutions has been to set back the political clock. Mexico is further today from realization of party government than she was before the Madero revolution. It is hard for the revolutionists to admit the truth, but it must be faced: that the ground that has been lost must be retraced, that personal allegiance must give way to party loyalty and national loyalty, and that no party program can ever be realized without the consent of the really representative population.

No military success by any faction in Mexico will save Mexico. The elements forced to submit would

yet remain to be convinced. Mere conquest by armed forces domestic or foreign never yet in the world's history unified a nation or made it great.

Following the civil war in the United States, rehabilitation of the south began with the readmission of the southern leaders to political participation. The attitude of the radical revolutionary elements in Mexico today toward the real "middle class" who remained at peace with the Diaz regime without altogether favoring it or being large beneficiaries of it, is as unreasonable as would have been a determined continuous policy at Washington after the civil war of barring the southern leaders from all participation in national or state governments. Any such plan in the United States would have been ruinous and would have quickly bred new rebellions. Even the short time it was enforced was too long, as history now agrees, though it seemed necessary then. Mexico can no more hope to make such a plan effective. There must be a coalition before there can be permanent peace. And above all, the military element must once more be subordinated to the civil—used to defend and protect, not to destroy, civil rights.

Unless these facts are taken into consideration by the Washington government, it may make the fatal mistake of blocking the very plan that might promise most for Mexico's permanent peace. It is not necessary for the Washington government to take the stand that all reconstruction plans hatched in the United States are necessarily bad and must be defeated. There is nothing to hope for from either the Villa or Carranza crowds, and the Washington government must keep an open mind for any suggestions that look toward a rational readjustment.

## Short Snatches From Everywhere

Bryan has resigned, but he is not resigned to his resignation.

There appears to be entirely too much ginger in the new Japanese diet for the comfort of China.—Los Angeles Times.

When looking about for a good man to handle the Mexican situation, why not name General Chao?—Los Angeles Times.

If whiskey were the equivalent of brains we have not the least doubt that our old friend Gen. Carranza would make Mexico a fine ruler.—New Orleans (La.) States.

Governor Brumbaugh vetoes Pennsylvania's attempt to repeal the full crew law because of "the publicity campaign" which the railroads made in behalf of the change. Condemned if they do, and condemned if they do not.—Boston Herald.

Bridgeport's vote in favor of a commission form of government and in favor of a municipal ice plant is probably the most encouraging event in the history of progressive reform in this state has been recorded in recent history.—Waterbury (Conn.) Republican.

Secretary Daniels now announces that he is going to reduce the cost of building battleships at government yards by changing the method of accounting. He apparently expects to save millions by rearranging the red ink lines.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

Now this is too bad—owing to the war demand for powder, fireworks for the glorious Fourth will cost from 100 to 300 percent more than usual. However, compensation may be found in the prospect of a safe and sane celebration.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

## Bedtime Story For the Little Ones

"Jimmie Caw-Caw and Billie Bushytail."

By HOWARD R. GARIS.

"HEY, Jimmie! Come on down and have some fun!" called Billy Bushytail, the boy squirrel, to Jimmie, the crow chap, one bright, sunny morning.

The crow boy had scrambled up to the top of the pine tree in which was built the nest-house of the Caw-Caw crow family.

"Come on and have some fun!" called Billy again.

Mary Caw-Caw, the nice little crow girl, thrust her head out of the tiny window of her room.

"Jimmie will be out in just a minute, Billy," called Mary. "He's washing himself."

"Washing himself?" exclaimed Billy in surprise. "Why, I thought he'd be up and washed and have had his breakfast long ago."

"Oh, he has," Mary answered. "But mother said he couldn't wash over again, because he left some dirt under his ears. Some animal boys are very careless that way."

Billy sort of blushed himself. He remembered that he had only given himself a sort of "dab" at washing that morning, as he was in such a hurry. He hoped Mary didn't see any dirt on his ears, and he almost wished Jimmie Caw-Caw were there with her dusting brush.

But just then Jimmie, the crow chap, his feathers shining with soap and water and talcum powder, came flying out of the nest-house.

"Whew! That was some wash!" he cawed. "I washed me myself. Said she couldn't trust me to do it. And, say, she rubbed hard! Are there any feathers left on me?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, plenty!" laughed Billy. "I guess it's a good thing for mothers to wash us once in a while. But now what shall we do to have some fun?"

"Oh, let's go off in the woods and look for an adventure," said Jimmie. "And then we'll go to school."

So the crow boy and the squirrel chap started off together through the woods. For they had arisen early that morning to have a good time before school. This was the last week—and then vacation would begin.

"Oh, I forgot!" said Billy, coming to a sudden stop.

"Forgot what?" asked Jimmie, who was wondering if he would find in the woods any bright and shining things, such as all crows love to hide.

"I forgot to bring my brother Johnnie's top," went on Billy. "We might meet that bad old fox who hid the top yesterday. And if we have the top with us we could make the fox so busy that he'd fall down and we could run safely away. I guess I'll go back and get it. Johnnie said I could take the top because he went out riding."

"All right," said Jimmie. "I'll go with you. I'll be with you."

"What's the matter?" asked Jimmie. "Have you found something to hide?"

"No, I haven't found anything to hide," answered the squirrel boy. "See here in this hollow stump, are a lot of nice nuts and shining pieces of glass. I'll have them. And I'll crack some of them for you, in my strong teeth. Jimmie, so you can pick the meats out with your bill."

"Thank you," cawed the crow boy. "Johnnie was just going to paw out some of these nuts to eat before school and Jimmie was wondering if he could find anything else to hide, when, all of a sudden, out from behind a stump, jumped the same bad old fox man who had bothered Aunt Flippity-Flop and Johnnie the day before."

"Ah, ha! I'm still with me!" snarled the fox. "I have another squirrel and crow to take to the tail-pulling chimpanzee monkey who will pay me money. Ah, ha! Now I have them."

Well, for a moment Billy and Jimmie were so frightened that they did not know whether they were standing on their heads or their tails.

"Ah, ha! I have you!" cried the fox again.

"Oh, have you? Well, I guess not!" suddenly cawed Jimmie. And with that he cawed quickly dug up the bright and shining piece of looking glass he had hidden, and with it he flashed the shining sun so hard into the eyes of the fox that the bad creature couldn't see anything. He was dazed.

And, at the same time Billy Bushytail caught up a handful of the history nuts he had found and threw them at the fox, crying:

"Take that!"

"Oh, wow!" barked the fox. "Oh, double wow! They are shooting bullets at me and shining fire in my eyes! I guess I made a mistake. I don't want any crows or squirrels today."

And away he ran as fast as he could go, so Billy and Jimmie were safe. Then, after Billy had filled his pockets with nuts and shining pieces of looking glass again, along came Uncle Wigwag in his airship and took both little chaps to school.

And in the next story if our parrot doesn't try to eat a cold firecracker and burn off her tail feathers, I'll tell you next about Mary Caw-Caw and Nurse Jane's pie.—Copyright, 1915, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

## FOUR BRICK COTTAGES ARE BOUGHT BY D. P. STEWART

D. P. Stewart has bought of H. E. Cornwall four brick cottages on the corner of Octavia and Arizona streets, on lots 14, 15 and 16, block 25, the Pierce-Finley addition. The consideration paid was \$3600 cash. Hawkins Bros. made the deal.

Jack Roman, of the State National bank, has bought from D. P. Stewart a four room brick cottage at 1015 Octavia for \$3200. Hawkins Bros. handled this transaction.

George W. Sharp is building a bungalow on Alameda street, in East El Paso, which will cost \$2500.

R. A. Williams is also building a brick bungalow on Louisville street in Altura Park which will cost \$2600.

## Wet Weather

ALL spring the rain came down amain, and rills grew into rivers; the bullfrogs croaked that they were soaked till mildewed were their livers. The fish were drowned, and in a swoon reclined the muskrat's daughter, and e'en the snakes, in swamps and brakes, hissed forth, "There's too much water!" And all my greens, the peas and beans, that I with toil had planted, a sickly host, gave up the ghost, the while I raved and ranted. The dew of doom hid spuds in bloom, and slew the tender onion; viewed the wreck and said, "By heck!" and other things from Bunyan. All greens of worth drooped to the earth, and died and went to tinner; but useless weeds all went to seeds—no rain could keep them under. When weather's dry, and the wheat to wastage turning; the carrots shrink, and the peas of corn and oats, and the wheat a red-hot sun is burning, it gets on the blink you see the parsnips lying, but weeds still thrive and keep alive, while useful things are dying. It's strange and sad that critters bad, both veggie and human, hang on so tight, while critters bright must perish when they're bloomin'!

(Copyright by George M. Adams)

WALT MASON.

## Dead Towns Usually Have Growing Cemeteries; Curfew Blows At 6, And Trains Hurry Out

By GEORGE FITCH.

THIS is a great and growing country, but there are many dead towns in it.

A dead town is one in which the cemetery and the savings bank accounts do all the growing. It can be told readily by the way the citizens tell a stranger what time the next train leaves without waiting to be asked.

They know he is going to escape as soon as possible.

In a dead town the living citizens wear badges to keep the corner from getting confused. The milk wagon whistles for the crossing, and the children cut dandelion greens in the main street. The paint salesman goes through on the fast train and the traveling men who stop there read the timetable for excitement in the hotel at night.

The curfew blows at 6 p. m. to wake the people up for supper, and half the population is suffering from spider bites, contracted while trying to break into the stores.

In a dead town criminals are arrested for disorderly conduct, and citizens rest up for a day after an exciting checker game. The town board makes owners of cows hang licenses on them when they run the streets, and the local im-

provement society meets all summer trying to decide whether the walk to the depot should have been kept free from snow last winter. However, a dead town has one advantage: it gets to see some high-class automobile racing free of charge. Tourists always put on speed when they hit the place in order to get through sooner.

In a dead town a theatrical troupe plays "East Lynne" once a year, and the two lawyers Marks in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" still form the high-water mark of humor. Only a few citizens believe in aeroplanes and last year's magazines command a ready sale.

People live a long time in a dead town. This is because they use so little life. When they have not paid taxes for three years they are usually considered entirely dead.

Some towns are deceased because the railroad want some other way, some because each citizen is entirely interested in his own affairs; some because no one is interested in taxes, taxes, taxes, mixed drinks, bright lights and other forms of life. But some dead towns are as useful as live ones. Concord, Mass., never had a factory, but it produced more good literature than Chicago. Galena, Ill., hasn't yielded for fifty years, but S. Grant grew up there and imbibed enough ideas to solder a nation together. Let us not laugh too thunderously at the dead towns.

Citizens tell the stranger what time the next train leaves without waiting to be asked.

cars in operation and a majority of the citizens are expected to resume service after mauling their hands.

TULSA PLANS FOR BIG JULY 17 CELEBRATION

Tulsa, Texas, June 28.—Elaborate plans were outlined at a public meeting Monday for the celebration to be held here on July 17. The entertainment will be the annual barbecue and picnic, given always on July 17, and this year it is planned to make it more successful than ever.

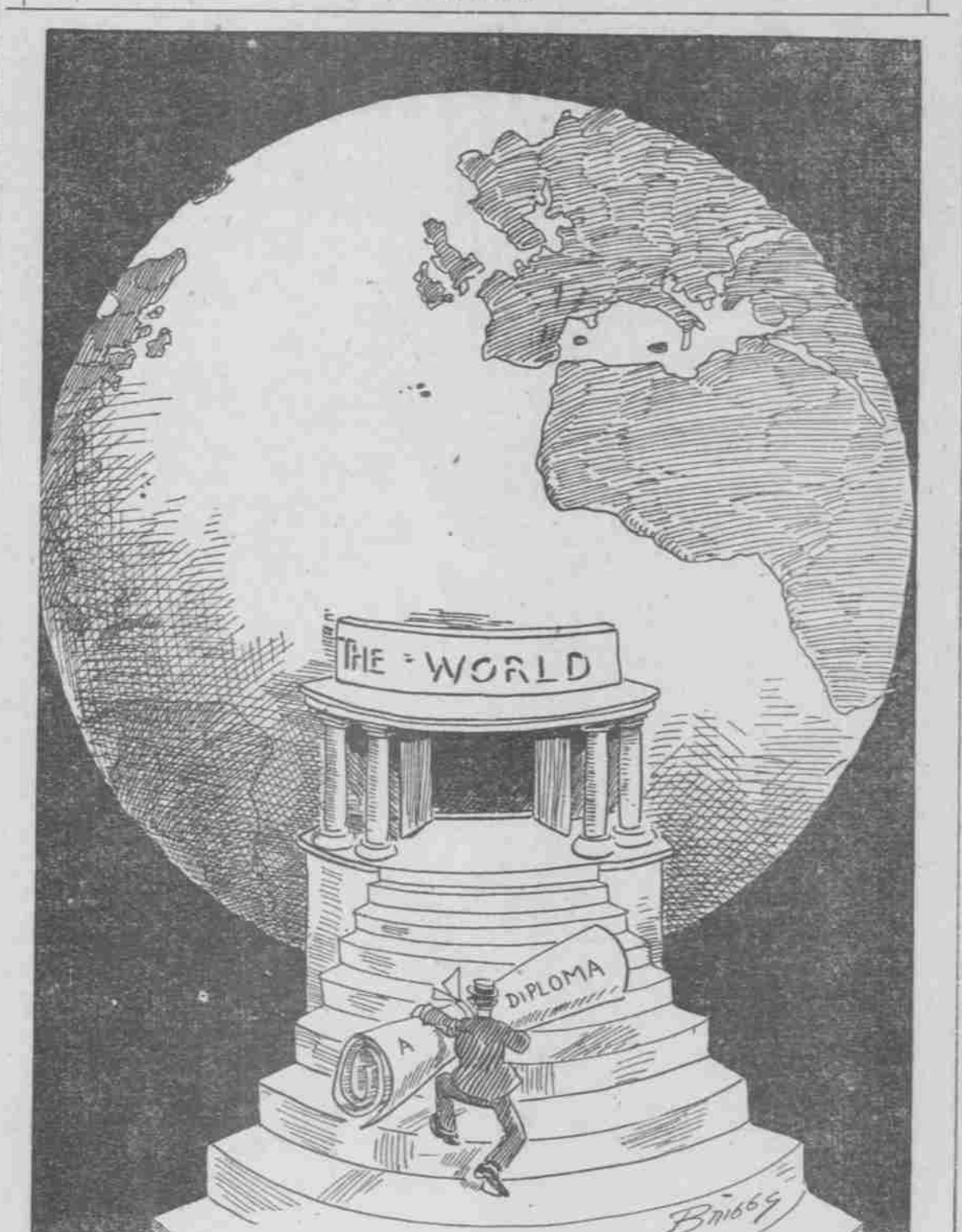
## WILL SPEND \$25,000 ON COURT HOUSE AT AMARILLO

Amarillo, Texas, June 28.—Twenty-five thousand dollars will be spent by Potter county in building an additional story to the courthouse in Amarillo. The purpose of the addition is to provide a court room for the court of civil appeals. The county commissioners will issue bonds to the amount to cover the cost of the addition.

A dollar saved by buying goods produced elsewhere is a dollar thrown at your neighbor's head.

## "WHEN A FEELER NEEDS A FRIEND"

BY BRIGGS



## 14 YEARS AGO TODAY

From The Herald of This Date, 1901.

The Watts Waterworks company is preparing to ask the city council for a franchise to put in waterworks system in the mesa. The company officers met with the ordinance officials yesterday afternoon and thoroughly went over the ground. The company proposes to operate two waterworks systems, one for fire protection and for general use and the other for the furnishing of drinking water.

Judge J. E. Townsend left today for Clondroff.

William M. Pridmore and family have returned from Clondroff.

Mrs. F. E. Hunter and son, Herbert, left yesterday for Indiana.

H. E. Runkle is expected home tonight from a trip to New York.

Capt. Moses Dillon, returned home from California last night.

Joe Blanchard, who has been ill for several days, is well again.

M. Tibbitts left this morning on a vacation trip to Clondroff.

C. G. Hester, left this morning on a business trip to Alamogordo.

Mrs. R. F. Durbach and children have returned from Clondroff.

Judge T. A. Falver went to Clondroff on a brief vacation yesterday.

C. G. Grobel and R. M. Dudley returned from Chihuahua this morning.

A. N. Daguerre returned this morning from a business trip to Chihuahua.

W. H. Goss returned this morning from a trip to the San Andreas country.

Miss Maggie Chaworth is here from Colorado to visit her mother, Mrs. J. Stevenson.

Mrs. H. W. Allen left for Clondroff this morning to spend a few days with Mrs. J. A. Swilling.

Miss Florence Thornton, who has been visiting Mrs. S. T. Turner, left yesterday for Sulphur Springs to be the guest for a few months, of Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Turner.

Mrs. John L. Fordy returned to her home at Alamogordo after having been the guest for the past two weeks, of Mrs. J. O. Wilder.

Miss Mahal Falver, who has been attending school at the State university, arrived here yesterday and is visiting Mrs. Edward Kierstead.

Another oil company was organized yesterday in El Paso. F. D. Smith will be one of the company, which has property in Beaumont.

El Paso women at Clondroff have organized two card clubs at the first meeting here yesterday.

W. T. Hixson won the prize. The city's second fire engine will arrive Tuesday and will be tested at its water throwing ability as soon as it has been put in shape.

## LITTLE INTERVIEWS

THROUGH an error in the construction of the law fixing the penalty for theft of automobiles

and parts," said Frank Fenix, assistant district attorney, "it is impossible to send a man to the penitentiary for the offense. If one steals property valued at over \$50 other than that pertaining to an automobile, he may, if found guilty, be sentenced to a term in the penitentiary, but if he steals an automobile valued at \$200 he cannot be given more than one year in the county jail and the case can only be tried in the county court. As automobile owners are most directly interested in the matter, they should take the matter up with a view to having the law amended."

"El Paso Elks will make themselves known at the Los Angeles convention," said C. H. Armstrong. The Quisenberry club and others Elks from El Paso will make up a party of between 50 and 60, and with their Villa money, which will be distributed among the delegates from other parts of the country, and with original stunts, our delegation will let the remainder of the country know that El Paso is on the map."

"The joint immigration bureau and the chamber of commerce is doing excellent work in securing the cooperation of the federal government in the development of the valley," said E. E. Sandoz. "Some time ago a Johnson Starns expert was secured and next fall an expert in the eradication of the sopher pest will be here. Then, too, we have a farm demonstrator who is doing excellent work. The enlisting of the facilities of the federal government has been overlooked long enough and the more of such aid we secure the better."

"It takes El Paso to develop a sensation," said George Weber. "Hixson has been in this country for months and, except for a couple of interviews, nothing has happened. But as soon as he gets to El Paso, things begin to happen all at once. El Paso is progressive in every way and can be counted on to spring a sensation when the midsummer dullness is on the job. The law may make this assumption, but 99 percent of the population do not."

"The law," says a contemporary, "assumes that even an indicted man is innocent until he is proved guilty." The law may make this assumption, but 99 percent of the population do not.

"Mr. Bryan," said the Indianapolis Star, "is positively not writing another note till he can think of something to say." Which seems to mean that the boy will save his expression only for the remainder of his career.

A Terrific Onslaught of the Elements. Hailstone Damage Kansas Crops.—Hailstone. No hailstone less than a hundred pounds in weight could even dent a regular two months old Kansas corn stalk.

Hopelless. We do not wish to discourage conscientious effort but we must remind Gov. Willis, of Ohio, who is trying to get a law passed to give up their jobs, that miracles have not been performed for several centuries.

In This Respect the Law is Peculiar. "The law," says a contemporary, "assumes that even an indicted man is innocent until he is proved guilty." The law may make this assumption, but 99 percent of the population do not.

Maybe Charley Bryan Could Tell. It would be interesting to know how many deserving Democrats have called their subscription to the Commonwealth within the last week or two.

Texas pay the debts contracted during the civil war. It came to us with only one dissenting vote. When we began to inquire what the amount of the debt was, nobody seemed to have an idea. Finally I learned that it was approximately \$8,000,000. So I asked the man who framed the measure where he was going to get the money to give up their jobs, that miracles have not been performed for several centuries.

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An Independent Daily Newspaper

H. D. Slater, Editor-in-Chief and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 17 years. G. A. Martin is News Editor.

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